

De Curaçaesche Courant.

Fiscaal's Kantoer, den 24ten Juny 1825.
D E ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 20 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Brooden even once minder wegen.

Op genoemde publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
W.M.H.K. GORSIRA Tweede Klerk.

Den 17den Juny 1825.

D E ondergeteekenden, ABM. DEVEER, JR. als gemagtigde van den Weledelen Heer THEODS. JUTTING als testamentaire en G VOS, J. z. Weesmeester als gesorroeerde Executeuren over den Boedel van wylen WILLEM MARTIN, zullen op den 4den der aansluitende maand July by Publicke Opreiling doen verkoopen:

Den opstal van een Huis en Gronde gelegen aan de Overzyde deser Haven op de Rode Weg, Wyk 5. Huis No. 317.—Als meda eenige Slaven, Nieuwelen, en Huiscieraden.

ABM. DEVEER, JR.
G. VOS, J. z.

Den 24ten Juny 1825.

D E ondergeteekende Tweede genoemde in de firma van ISAAC & MOIZE PINEDO maakt by dezezaan het geëerde publiek bekend dat gezagde firma niet langer zal coninueeren en dat elk één afzonderlyk zal te kennen

MOIZE PINEDO.

June 24, 1825.

NOTICE.

T HE undersigned being about to leave this island, makes known, that the Business of his House, will be transacted during his absence by his Attorney Mr. M. C. HENRIQUEZ.

PHILIP ROBINSON.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigenen uitgeklaard sedert onszelvste INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

18. bark El Rato, Van Starckenborgh, Puerto Cabello

20. golet Twee Broeders, Guyot, Aruba

— Trinidad, Johnson, Puerto Cabello

— Judith Farmer, Bryant, Indiaasche Kust

— Helena, Arends, Aruba

21. — Amable Juquina, Deyvelde, Maracaibo

bark John, Van Eycken, Puerto Cabello

golet Overste van Scholten, Reed, St. Thomas en Porto Rico

schip Charleston, Hitchcock, New York

22. golet Desalo, Servo, Coro

— Juanita, Seigleed, Porto Rico

24. echip Douglass, Brown, New York

bark Maria, Coudeville, St. Jans baai

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

20. golet Amable Marie, Urdaneta, Puerto Cabello

— Anne, Bolwig, St. Thomas

— Twee Vrienden, Eckmeyer, Aruba

22. — Helens, Eltino, Puerto Cabello

— Betty, Grootste, jr. Indiaasche kust

— Perseverance, Boom, Coro

23. — E-peulant, Leydens, dito

— Cornelius, Müller, Puerto Cabello

— La Saetta, Cuorio, Porto Rico

24. — Maria, Romer, Cuba

PROTESTANTSCHÉ KERK.

Zondag den 26sten Juny, ten 9 ure.

Predikdienst door Dr. J. Muller, J. A. Z.

Op laastleden Zaterdag kwam binnen deze haven, laast van Puerto Cabello, Zyne Deensche Majesteit's korvet Nayaden, van 20 stokken, gevarend door den kap. W. Kaas; ten anker komende voorde hetzelve een salut, hetwelke behoortyk beantwoord werd van het Fort Amsterdam. De Nayaden vertrok op den volgenden Maandag morgen weder van Puerto Cabello.

Op Donderdag laastleden werd het Feest van den Heiligen Johannis den Dooper plegtig gevierd, door de Broeders van de Loge de Vergenoeging, de Weled. Heer Willem Prince Groot Meester. Ten 11 ure smorgens kwamen de Leden van de Vergenoeging, benevens enige der Broeders van de Zuster Loge de Union en andere Visiteurs byeen in het loksal van de Loge, om by de gewoonlyke plegtigheden van den dag te assisteren; na dat de werkzaamheden van den dag afgelopen waren, gingen de Broeders in processie rond om het huis; en ten half vijf ure des namiddags namen de Broeders plaats aan een prachtig middagmaal, welke voor die gelegenheid bereid was; en het gezelchap scheide niet vóór laat in den nacht, zeer voldaan over het goed ontbaat, en de vreugde en eenigheid welke er gehecht had been.

Op den 12den laastleden had er een brand plaats te Agasilla, in Porto Rico, waarby 31 huizen tot asche door de vlammen zyn verterd, en 10 omver geworpen om den voortgang van het vuur te stuiten. De brood begon ten half één ure des middags en kon lichtelyk gedoocht worden, maar geen mensch vertoonde zich op straat om te werken; doch toen het vurig vreeslyk werd en ik een op eigen hand beducht werd, kwam het volk toe schieten, wanneer er enoe voordeeloeze rouery geplaatst werd. De militair begagnen de

grootste buitensporigheden, welke door de gezaghebbenden ongestraft gedoocht werden; want de alcalde, de militaire opperhoven en anderen beambten waren stille waanschouwers by den brand. Men begroot het verlies in eigendommen op 400.000 gulden, hetwelke misschien niet eens de helfte door den brand was veroorzaakt, maar het grootste gedeelte door steelen.

UIT NEDERLANDSCHE KOURANTEN.

Petersburg, 15den Maart.

De heer Stratford-Canning zal tot de maand Mei alhier vertoeven. Over de tusschen hem en onze regering plaats hebbende conferentie, weet men niets met zekerheid. Het oogmerk van onze staatkunde is met eenen ondoordringbare sluyer bedekt, dewyl slechts een weinige vergurd is daarsvan kennis te hebben. Als belangrijke diplomatische onderhandelingen met de buitenlandsche kabinetten worden door onzen keizer zelfs gedirigeerd, en derzelver voltrekking van den graaf van Nesselrode opgedragen. Men meent echter met zekerheid te weten dat de zaken der Grieken ook een voorname onderwerp in de conferentie met den Engelschen gezant uitmaaken; wat over het toekomstig lot der Grieken zal bespaald worden, is onbekend, en hier over heerschen slechts gissingen. Men denkt in het algemeen, dat wanneer Griekenland in het vervolg eenne onafhankelyke machts onder de Europeische staten mogt uitmaken, waartoe Engeland het wil hebben wenden, onze keizer, overeenstemmend met syne hooge Bondgenooten, in dit onafhankelyk bestaun der Grieken slechts onder dit beding zal toestemmen, dat sy een vorst en eenne konstitutie zullen hebben, welke hun door de Verbondene Mogendheden zullen gegeven worden; hier tegen zal Engeland echter veel zwarigheid maken.

Madrid, 8sten April.—Heden is Z. M. de koning, met het koninklyke gezin, naar Aranjuez vertrokken, om zich van daar naar Toledo te begeven. Een aantal rytuigen, voor den openbare dienst bestemd en sommige rytuigen van byzondere personen zyn tot die reize in requisitie gesteld. De koning is voorafgegaan door een bataillon Zwitsers in Franse dienst, welk de noodige afdeelingen in de plaatzen, welke Z. M. doortrekt, of alwaar boogtdezelve vernacht, zal leveren.

De heer Ugarte maakt zich eindelyk gereed, om de reis naar Turin aan te nemen. Het schijnt, dat de minister de Zee Bermudez als nu uitsluitend 'skonings vertrouwen zal bezitten.

Van de Grenzen, 12den April.—De Franse troepen, welke, op byzonder verzoek van den koning van Spanje, behalve de verminderde bezettings armee, daar te lande zyn achtergebleven, en de bezettingen hebben uitgemakst van Coruña, Santona, Vittoria en Saragossa, zyn met den eersten dezer opgebroken, ten einde de naar Frankryk terug te keeren. Santona is reeds door een bataillon Spanjaarden bezet.—De veiligheid der opevare wegen zal door dezen aftogt voorzeker niet bevoerd worden.

Paris, 12den April.—Na het indienen van het adres der kooplieden, heeft Z. E. de minister de Villèle in een raad van koophandel gevoerd. Het is echter niet bekend, of het adres een onderwerp der bernadslagingen is geworden. Het voorbeeld van Paris wordt intusschen door alle de verdere kamers van koophandel in Frankryk nagevolgd. Naar den toon der minister die bladen te oordeelen, is er echter weinig kans, dat aan het verlangen van den handel zal kunnen worden beantwoord. Zy weeden, dat de staatkundige betrekkingen met Spanje het zenden van konsule en het sluiten van handelsverdragen met de nieuwe onafhankelyke staten van Zuid Amerika in geen deele gedogen. Een gevolg van de gewapende tusschenkomst in de Spaansche oomegelegenheden, vnor welke Engeland zich wel nauwkeurig heeft gewacht.

Meer dan 3000 personen hebben rekwesten ingediend, om, by de plegtigheid der kroning, tot de waardigheid van Pair te worden verheven. Tot nog toe verbreidt men, dat die gunst slechts aan weinige zal worden verleend, en dat de benoeming niet verder zal strekken, dan gedurende het leven van den bevorregten, in afwachting echter, dat gewigtige diensten den koning zullen bewegen, om de waardigheid officieel in het geslacht van den nieuw benoemden te verklaren. Aan den anderen kant schijnt het, dat aan verre weg de meerderheid der verzockers van wege het ministerie enige hoop is gegeven. De maarschalk Soult bevoort tot de genen, die op den uitkyk zitten; hy heeft te Parijs de voornaamste kerken bezocht met ene meer dan gewone uiterlyke pracht van ryding en liverie bediende.

Den 17den April.—Vorst Metternich heeft dezer dagen een zeer langdurige conferentie gehouden met den Latijnse Nuntius, en vertrekt binnen twee of drie dagen naa Milaan.

Tot heden toe zyn 'er 16000 rekwesten ingediend van personen, welke by de kroning met de orde van het legioen van eer wenschen verheven te worden.

De Kamer der Gedeputeerden heeft de wet op het strafboek der heiligheidsmis met ruim 200 tegen 90 stemmen aangenomen. Volgens deze wet wordt heiligheidsmis gestraft met den dood, na een voorafgaande boete (amende honorable) aan de deur der hoofdkerk; [Deze strafbevoeging, in het wetboek onbekend, heeft nog aan leiding gegeven tot verschillende aanmerkingen van de zijde der oppositie. "Wat zal het zijn" zeide men van dien kant, "als de veroordeelde die boete hardnekkig weigert? Zal men hem met zijn en bonden gaastoe noontzaken?"] dieft stellen, in R. C. kerken geplaatst, waer getoont

van omstandigheden, met den doel of met dwangarbeit; en ongeradeheden, of onrust, in en in den omtrek dier kerken te weeg gebracht, niet gevoegenis en geidboete. De heeren Chabaud Latour van Nimes en Turkheim van Straatsburg, beide Gedeputeerden, welke den invloed van het minstrele in de Kamer zoö gebragt, hebben het gezag en de mitiging der protestanten, in hunne departementen woonachtig, op een treffelyke wyze verdedigd, en hunne vrees te kennen gegeven, dat de ondervighe wet, waarby een bedryf misdaad wordt verklaard, hetwelk gelukkig geheel onbekend is, geenzins zal strekken, om eendragt en briderlyke liefde te bevorderen. Hunne redenen hebben echter, even min als die van 200 van andere verstandige, beproefde bulyders van den godsdienst van den staat, eenigen indruk op de meerderheid der Kamer gemaakt.

Verschidene leden hebben hunne vrees te kennen gegeven, dat de zoogenoemde party der Jesuiten geen ander oogmerk heeft, dan om het grondbeginsel van het charter, betreffende de verdraagzaamheid op het stuk van den godsdienst, buiten werking te stellen. Hunne vrees wordt in zeker opzigt geregtvaardigd, door een instructie van den aartsbisschop van Aix aan de openbare onderwyzers, inhoudende, dat sy wel kinderen van protestanten in hoane scholen mogen opnemen, doch onder voorwaarde, dat sy deseive, even als de kinderen der rooms gezinden, in het stuk van den godsdienst zullen onderwyzen en ter kerke te geleiden.

Hamburg, 12den April.—Berigten uit Berlin luiden als volgt: "Men heeft weder nieuwe verordeningen gemaakt op het afgeven van passen naar Frankryk en Spanje, en voor da passen, aan studenten te verleuen, byzondere voorschriften gegeven. De Franse hoogleraar Cousin heeft, op het bekomen van een nadere berigt uit Mientz, zyne passen bekomen.—Men verneemt, dat als Pruisische gezant hy de kroning des konings van Frankryk een diplomaat is benoemd, die, by zyne hooge waardigheden, het volledig vertrouwen des konings bezit."

Z. M. de koning van Denemorken heeft den sterrekundige Olbers het kruis van de Denembrogsorde verleend.

Londen, 16den April.—Een koopraadyschip, in het laast van de maand December uit Calcutta gezeild, heeft berigt aangebragt, dat de koning van Ava vermoord zoude zyn geworden, en dat deze tyding den 6den November in het Engelsch hoofdkwartier te Rangoon zoude zyn ontvangen. Men heeft echter in den loop van gisteren nadere berigten uit gevoerd hoofdkwartier ontvangen, welke van deze gebeurtenis geen gewag maken; men twijfelt dusdanig aan de waarheid derzelve, om dat, indien sy in de daad had plaats gehad, men eenige onderhouding van de zyde der Birmanen had mogen verwachten. Eene expeditie der Britsche troepen tegen Martaban is met het beste gevolg bekroond geworden; dezelve hebben aldaar veel geschut en eene menige krygsbehoefsten vermeesterd.

Den 20sten April.—Gisteren is de tweede lezing van de bill, ter emancipatie der bulyders van den R. C. godsdienst, in het Lagerhuis voorgedragen. Dezelve heeft weder eenen magtigen tegenstand gevonden. De zaak is echter nog niet ten einde gebracht, daar, toen de heer Goelburn, een der secretarissen van staat, de voordragt bestreed, eene menige der opposanten de zaak verliet, en alzo aanleiding gaf, dat de verdere beraadseling tot Donderdag werd uitgesteld.

Amsterdam, 19den April.—Heden zyn van Z. M. werf te water gelaten de Kortenaar, geboren voor 80 en de korvet de Triton, geboren voor 28 stukken. Men heeft dadelyk een begin gemaakt, met de lastatgenoemde, welke, op stapel staande, verder is uitgebouwd dan anders de gewoonte was, van masten te voorzien.

Frankfort, 17den April.—Men heeft nog geen nadere berigten uit de Levant, en ziet dezelve niet belangstelling te gemoei. [In berigten uit Konstantinopel van den 16den Maart, van de Franse zyde afkomstig, wordt de landing der Egyptische troepen, ten getale van 4500 man, by Modon, als zeker gesteld, en daarby gevoegd, dat nog andere sobben, welke op den overtogt van de kusten van Klein Asia naar Candia, door storm overvallen, en het gros der vlot waren afgescheiden, mede nog enige duizend man derwaarts zouden overbrengen. Volgens deze berigten, is de Porte meester in Thessalie zoo wel als in Albanie, en heeft Diamanti zich onderworpen. Het ontwerp voor den aanstaande zeetogt der Turken was nog niet bekend. Sommige meenden, dat het eiland Samos een aanval te wachten had; andere, dat de vlot alleen de operatien te land zoude trachten te ondersteunen.]

Een berigt uit Naupli, den zetel der Grieksche regering, van 27sten February, van de Engelsche zyde afkomstig, luidt aldus: "De vlot van den Bessa van Egypte heeft 6000 man by Navarino aan land gezet; onze troepen hebben dezelve dadelyk aangeslagen en naa Modon gedreven. Overmorgen verlossen twee eskadres Hydra. Het een, onder Sochtvli, zal de Egyptische vlot opzoeken; het ander, onder Milet, de Turkse van Konstantinopel in het oog houden. Het volk is ten beste gezind; de soldaten zyn vol moed. Colocotroni en zyne rooms gezindte aanhangen zyn naa Hydra gevoerd, om aldaar in het klooster van St Elias te verblijven, tot zy zullen worden te zegt gesteld."

Uit deze berigten blijkt, dat de Grieken geen schepen in zee hadden; weehoede de landing by Modon veilig heeft kunnen geschieden, en het gebruikken van Patisa, indien het welklyk heeft plaats gehad, ten minste door eenen deel heeft kunnen verhindert worden.

De Curaçaosche Courant.

Den 19den April.—Van meer belang schijnen op dit oogenblik voor de zaak der Grieken de toebereidseelen te zyn van den Seraskier in Albanië;—men meldt diensangstaande alleen, dat zylieden zich met de meeste koelbloedigheid tot eenen geduchten tegenstand gereed maken.

[Men leert dezer dagen in een der Parysche dagbladen, betrekkelijk de toebereidseelen der Porte in Albanië, de volgende bedenkings:

"De Arnautes zyn dapper en vorlogzuchtig, doch rechten alleen voor geld, en zyn alsdan onverzadelyk. Da Turken nu zyn uit hunnen aard goldgierig en slechte bestaheeren. Elet is a zoo te denken, dat, zoodra de veldtocht zal geopend zyn, de Turken trager in het veldalen zullen worden, haer mate de Arnautes hunne eischen hooger dryven, en dat alsdan de togt, als daar gewoont, met een schandelyke rechte zul eindigen.

"De provintien van Europeisch Turkye behoren thans wat betreft de staatkundige en militaire aangelegenheden, uit zeo oaderebeidene massa's, 1. Wollachye en Moldavie, aan den veld van Rusland onderworpen; 2. Bulgarije, Turcie en Macedonie, alwaar het Turk-sche en Tartare-sche ras de overhand heeft, en de Grieken, in geringere getale en ongewapend, zich niet durven voeren; 3. Servie, alwaar de bevolking den kristlyken godsdienst belydeedo 30.000 man onder de wapenen kao brengen, doch waer dezelve, eerlyker dan de Arnautes, tot nog toe weigert tegen de Grieken optrekken; 4. Bosnie, bevolkt deels met kristenen, deels met dwaze-pieke Muzelmannen; aldaar zouden men 40.000 man in het veld kunnen brengen, doch de hoofden des lands verhoogen zich in zekere mate in het bezwaar der verhevene Porte en beschouwen hetzelve als een waarborg voor het behoud hunner regeringlonze onafhankelijkhed; 5. Albanië, bewoond door strydbare mannen, welke den Room-schen, Griekschen of Mahomedaaansche god-dienst belyden, en welke, indien zy wilden, de onafhankelijkhed van Grieken en honden verzekeren, en eindelyk 6. het eigenlyke Griekenland, ten zuiden van den Olymp en den Pindus, hetwelk reeds ten deele zyne onafhankelijkhed heeft bevochten.

Brussel, 20sten April.—De generaal Kraayenhoff vertrekt beden naer Hellevoetsluis, ten einde zich aan boord van Z. M. fregat Amstel te begeven.

VERKORTE UITTREKSEL VAN VREEMDE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Het gouvernement van de Republiek van Colombia heeft berigt ontvangen, echter niet officieel noch vereerd met bewijstukken, dat het inderdaad in de Vereenigde Staten te Nieuw York is bekend gemaakt geworden, dat een compagnie te Londen, enkele tot dit oogmerk opgericht, ene honderd duizend pattijsen in Spaansche dobbloeden of quadrupels geslagen heeft, welke de ware en onvervalschte in gelykheid, haant en gewigt zoo baby kommen dat zyts de beste muntkenners zich bietia bedroegen vinden; maar dat derzelver wezenlyke waarde is van onder half tot twees pattijsen minder dan de goede gangbare dobbloeden.

Men zegt dat het is het voornemen van geme de compagnie om deze taliche muntspecien in de provincie van Venezuela en Maracaybo in oomloop te brengen, waar men verwacht acht-tien huize zilveren pattijsen voor dezelve te erhalten; tevens in die gedeelten van de Mexikaansche staten, waar een gemaatschappij goud van 17 tot 18% pattijsen waard is.

Extract of a letter dated Aguadilla, 15th of June 1825.

"In ours of to-day we informed you of the fire that has taken place here, but as you would like to know more of the particulars, I shall tell them to you. At half past one, on the evening of Sunday the 12th instant the fire was put out here in a small Grocery store (*Pulperia*) and in a quarter of an hour caught the adjoining and fronting houses. As it was a calm night the fire spread on both sides, say north and south. It might easily have been stopped in the beginning, but there was nobody to be seen in the streets to work; every one was occupied in saving their properties. When the fire got to be formidable, the people began to muster and then succeeded a scene of cruel robbery never before witnessed. The military committed the greatest depredations; some would enter shops and under pretext of saving carry off every thing they could; others, meeting the laborers loaded would make them put down their load, under the plea of going to assist in putting out the fire, while they would immediately make off with their spoil, others again went so far as to force their passage into shops and carry off whatever they could get.—There was no government at all during the night. The alcalde, military commandant, sub-delegate the marine and other men in office were quiet spectators all the while. During the night little boats were continually plying back wards and forwards, robbing every thing that was put on the beach to be saved from the flames. The country people began to arrive just before day-break and more than half of them attended only to the plunder. I am more sorry to say, the robbers have since been most infamously protected; for in one house where information was lodged that stolen goods were to be found, the alcalde granted assistance to search it. The owner would not allow them and drew his knife, swearing he would kill the first that attempted to enter; but they entered by force, found the goods, carried the man to prison and strange to tell, liberated him the next day.

"In all there were 31 houses burnt and 14 houses pulled down. The property lost is calculated at \$100,000 of which perhaps, not one half was burnt, the remainder stolen. And if it had not been for a small engine, belonging to an individual, and the exertions of the captain and crew of two American vessels laying in the port, God only knows where this fire would have ended. It is generally opposed that this conflagration was the work of some incendiaries, though nothing can be proved."

For the Curacao Courant.

MR. EDITOR.—It has been a customary thing in war time, to have two flags as a decoy to an enemy, with a set of false papers;—but in peace, to wear two flags with two sets of regular papers:—is not this piracy and piracy boldly perpetrated in the face of both governments before which they are produced? Still such seems to be the case between this and P. C.

QUERIST.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

JUNE 1.

The accounts from Spain, furnished by the latest London papers, represent the health of the king of Spain as very weak.

Advices from Cadiz state that in future sugar, the growth of the Spanish American colonies, is to pay only 4 reals vn. per arroba, and consequently to be free from all other duties to which it has hitherto been subject. The sugar of Porto Rico and the Philippines are, by special favour, to be free from every species of duty whatever. Coffee likewise, from the Spanish American colonies, is declared to be free of all other duties except that known by the Gate Duty.

Destructive earthquakes have lately taken place in various parts of Persia and Algiers; in the former country whole cities were destroyed, and thousands of lives lost.

A Dutch paper says that gen. Kraayenhoff, was about setting out for Curaçao with a numerous staff, for the purpose of directing the working of the gold mine recently discovered in that Island.

JUNE 8.

It with great satisfaction that we observe the rapidity with which new Buildings are erecting in that part of this Town destroyed by the Fire of the 12th February last;—it is hardly four months since that dreadful event, and already hundreds of houses have been rebuilt and others in a state of great forwardness;—so rapidly is the work of improvement going on, that we may venture to say a very few months more will suffice to extinguish every vestige of the effects of the conflagration.

Barbados papers to the 28th ult. announce the receipt of London journals to the 23d April, which give very favourable accounts of the demand for West India produce.

The British Parliament had met after the Easter recess.

By private letters from St. Bartholomews, we learn that on the 25th, 26th and 27th of last month several severe shocks of earthquakes were felt throughout that island; heavy rains had prevailed there, during which a water-spout exploded over the island, by which several extensive pieces of land were entirely covered with water, and all the provision grounds destroyed.—The occupants of houses in the lower part of the town were, in consequence of the water, obliged to abandon them.

The principal bankers and merchants of Paris have presented an address to the king of France, respecting the commercial intercourse subsisting between France and the states of South America, and praying that consuls should be appointed to watch over the interest and to promote the extension of French commerce in those states.

Advices from Madrid to the 11th inst. state, that all the reports of the total defeat of Cantarac and La Serna in Peru had been confirmed by the later intelligence brought by the Spanish vessel the Potosi, which had arrived at Cadiz from Guayaquil, in 94 days. The health of the king of Spain continued to be so weak, that his journey to Aranjuez had been postponed to the end of April.

Accounts from the frontiers of Servia say, that the representations of the Pacha of Belgrade against the firm of the Sultan, relative to the augmentation of the tribute imposed up on the Servians, has been very ill received at Constantinople. A Tarter who has arrived at Belgrade has brought formal orders to put the firm of the Sultan into immediate execution.

NEW YORK, MAY 30.

Treaty between Great Britain and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.—The last accounts from Buenos Ayres, furnishes the treaty concluded by the British government with that republic. It provides that there shall be a reciprocal freedom of commerce between the territories of Great Britain, and those United Provinces—that they shall enjoy as great privileges by trade and navigation, in the British dominions out of Europe, as any other nation—that no new or greater duties shall be imposed on the importation of the articles of their production—that no greater duties or charges shall be laid by either party, in the form of port charges, tonnage duties, salvage, pilotage, &c. on vessels belonging to the other of a burthen more

than 120 tons, than are paid by their own subjects. By one provision, the subjects of Great Britain are allowed the full enjoyment of liberty of conscience, "being allowed to perform divine worship either in their own house, or in their own private churches and chapels, which they shall be permitted to build and maintain, in convenient situations approved of by the government of the said provinces;"—and by another stipulation, the government of the United Provinces obliges itself to co-operate with the British government in abolishing the Slave Trade.

The House of Representatives were occupied part of the day of February 25th, in discussing a plan proposed by a committee, for the reduction of the Spanish forces under gen. Olaneta, who, it was then supposed, occupied the four provinces of Upper Peru. The report was agreed to, which recommended that munitions, arms, &c. should be supplied to the governor of Sucre, who would raise the necessary troops. This date is one month later (wanting one day) than that under which was bro't the news of Olaneta's submission; but we presume, and certainly hope, that this circumstance offers no valid evidence against the complete success of the Patriots.

From Havana.—We have received slips from the offices of the Charleston Southern Patriot and the City Gazette mentioning the arrival there, on the 21st inst. of a brig from Havana, in 5 days, the captain of which states that he heard nothing of the contemplated expedition of the Mexican government against Cuba. A report reached Havana two days previous to the sailing of the brig, that an English frigate which sailed about 7 days previous from Havana, was on shore to windward of Matanzas. It was further stated that the frigate had taken as a prize a man who was known to be a noted pirate, and it was supposed that he had run the frigate on shore purposely.

Antidote against Poison.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academician, Mr. Owen, adds—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drank immediately: it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake, where a gentleman took a foil ounce of poison instead of salts, the castors were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

MAY 31.

Dr. Dieffenbach, of Berlin, it is stated, has succeeded in a new and rather inhuman plan of engraving. He pulls feathers from one bird and plants them in another so scientifically, that they join to the skin and grow. He has even gone so far as to insert quills into the backs of cats and puppies, and thus to fabricate a pretty good imitation of Porcupines.

Since Ferdinand VII. has been upon the throne, the civil list has never been fixed. His majesty, therefore, has just fixed it at 30,000,000 reals (about 7,500,000 fr.) which the treasury is to pay annually. His majesty has also decided that this sum shall be taken from the product of Bolles.

M. Schimmelpenninck, member of the first chamber of the states general of the Netherlands, and who was long ambassador at Paris, died a few days ago, in the 63d year of his age.

From Campeachy.—By the arrival of the schooner Tampico, captain Little, arrived at this port last evening in 14 days from Campeachy, we have the latest intelligence of the recent projected movement against the island of Cuba. The expedition, captain L. informs, had been abandoned as a visionary scheme, and its commander, general St. Anna, sailed from Alvarado 2 days before the Tampico left, having been ordered to Mexico by the sovereign congress. The country is said to be in an unsettled state, and no security in doing business—American produce a mere drug, and the productions of the country very high.

A large force is constantly kept up in the province of Yucatan—the regular troops amount to about nine. General Moro is commander of the province.—*Balt. American.*

From Jamaica.—A memorial was circulating at Kingston, for signatures, which is intended to be submitted to his majesty's government for opening the ports of the British West Indian islands generally, to the goods and vessels of all nations.—*Charleston Courier.*

The police office of this city has issued a notice, that base Spanish milled dollars, dated 1798, and sixpenny pieces of 1807, are in circulation. The impressions on both are very bold, and they appear to be newly made.

JUNE 1.

The Spanish frigate Arethusa, it is said, has captured the Colombian brig of war Tonante,

off St. Domingo, and another off Cape Horn.

De Curaçao'sche Courant.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, April 21.

The Peruvian government has conferred on the army which gained the victory over the Spaniards, the name of "Liberators of Peru;" the corps of which it is composed are to receive the title of glorious, and the individuals that of "highly deserving." A magnificent column is to be raised on the field of Ayacucho, bearing the bust of gen. Sucre, and engraved with the names of his officers. Marks of distinction are to be dispensed to soldiers and their families, in medals, money, &c. gen. Sucre is raised to the office of grand Marshal, with the title of "Liberator of Peru."

President Bolívar.—Captain Cochrane who has recently published in London, a volume of *Travels in Columbia*, relates this anecdote respecting Bolívar.

"At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolívar at Bogotá, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—"Should at any time a monarchial government be established in Colombia, may the Liberator, Simon Bolívar, be the Emperor?" A high spirited public character, Señor Pepe Paris, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass and exclaimed—"Should Bolívar at any future period allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine does from my glass!"—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolívar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Señor Paris, and most warmly embracing him exclaimed, "If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Columbia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger."

May 25.

England.—The Catholic emancipation bill had passed to a third reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of 27, out of 509 members present. The report of the debate on Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a second reading, which continued till 3 o'clock to the morning, occupies nearly ten columns of the London Courier of the 22d April, and the editor of that paper remarks as to the course which the bill had taken, that it "is decisive of its success, as to its future stages in the House of Commons." The Morning Chronicle "congratulates the country on this decisive victory, gained by good sense over a policy which is a disgrace to the age we live in." During the debate Mr. Canning had a renewed attack of the gout, which obliged him to leave the house before the division took place. He was confined to his room on the evening of the 22d April. The following were the majorities by which a bill, similar in its general objects, was carried at two former periods, though ultimately lost. In 1813, Mr. Grattan's bill was read a second time by a majority of 42, in a House consisting of 418 members; and in 1821 Mr. Pilkett's bill was read a second time by a majority of 11, in a house consisting of 497 members. For the third reading, this bill had a majority of 19, in a house of 413 members. It was subsequently thrown out in the lords, by a majority of 39, out of 279 votes.

Petitions for and against further concessions to the Catholics, continued to be presented to both Houses of Parliament.

May 26.

We are indebted to a friend for the Buenos Ayres Argos of the 30th March, and the Mercantile Gazette of the same place, of the 24 ult. The general constituent congress of the States of La Plata, was still in session at Buenos Ayres, and had been particularly occupied with some disorderly proceedings which had occurred in the province of Cordoba, and with respect to which an appeal was made to the congress. The ex-governor D. Juan Bautista Bustos, at the head of the military force, had been re-elected to an irregular and tumultuous manner, with his connivance. An animated debate took place in the congress on the mode of treating the people and general, with regard to such an example of anarchy. We are much gratified with the sound principles and just feelings that were expressed in the debate. The House of Representatives adopted a most unanimously a report from a committee, in which the irregular election is strongly reproved, the example stigmatized, and a convocation of deputies requested, who should take measures to enforce the laws and obtain another and regular choice. Bustos was also exhorted to relinquish at once an authority which had been conferred in a tumultuous and illegal manner. The province of Mendoza had been disturbed by violence, but tranquility was restored, and its legislature was engaged in discussing the form and course of trial for the guilty.

The legislature of the province of San Juan was about to enact freedom of religious worship.

The news furnished from Chili is the most important. It bears date 20th Feb. The lives of some of the deputies of the Christian congress, had been attempted by individuals who, when arrested, accused as instigators of the crime, the chief justice of the supreme court, also a deputy, and another. The latter were likewise committed to prison, and the country was in ferment, a number of leading persons being implicated in schemes of revolution. The government represented the state to be in the greatest danger, and requested the congress to devise a plan to relieve the public peace. It was immediately established a committee of safety,

upon the draft of a law, according to which it would be immediately dissolved; the governor invested with dictatorial power for a month; a legislative committee of seven or nine established; and a new national congress formed under a system of election to be digested and promulgated by the committee. In the preamble to the law, it is mentioned that the existing congress could do nothing useful owing to the "spirit of passion;" that the condition of things required energy and celerity in the proceedings of the executive; that extraordinary powers must therefore be conceded to that branch; and that what was thus necessary could not be managed while there existed a numerous deliberative body, &c.—Nat. Gaz.

May 27.

One day later from England.—Despatches had been received from Sir A. Campbell, dated Rangoon, Dec. 10 and 15, announcing a series of brilliant victories obtained over the Burmese by the British and native troops. The entire hopes of the king of Ava had been destroyed, his army utterly routed, and 230 pieces of ordnance, together with 3000 stand of arms, the whole of the camp equipage, and 30 war boats, taken by the British. Nothing was said of the king of Ava's death.

Accounts from Zante to the 15th March, repeat the statement, that the Egyptian troops, 3000, which landed on the coast of Modon, had been attacked by the Greeks, and cut to pieces; and that the invading fleet was blockaded by the patriots.

Letters from Milan of the 7th April, mention the arrival there of several persons belonging to the Holy Alliance, to make preparations for their reception. It was not certain whether there would be a representative on the part of England. There had been an affray at Madrid between the king's guards and the royal volunteers, during a religious procession. Several individuals were wounded, and two women crushed to death.

From Cartagena.—By the schooner Franklin, in 26 days from Cartagena, we have received Bogotá (Colombia) Gazette to the 17th April; but they are barren of political intelligence. All was quiet and flourishing in the Colombian Republic, and nothing is said as to Peru to warrant a supposition that her affairs were not equally prosperous.

[Translated for the Evening Post.]

From the Colombia Gazette, April 17.

CIRCULAR TO THE INTENDANTS OR DEPARTMENTS.

Republic of Colombia.—Office of Secretary of State, Revenue department.—Palace of the government at Bogotá, March 18, 1825.—

To the intendant of the department of — :

The government has received information, though not official, or accompanied with proof, that it had been communicated to the bank of the United States at New York, that a company in London, formed for the sole purpose, had coined the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in Spanish ounces or doubloons, which, in appearance, sound and weight, are so similar to the genuine as to deceive the most skilful persons; but that in reality their intrinsic value is from one and a half to two dollars less than that of the real ones. It is added, that the intention of this company is, to circulate this species of adulterated money in the provinces of Venezuela and Maracaibo, where they calculate to obtain eighteen dollars for each one; and in the parts of the Mexican states where the current value of the coined ounce of gold is from seventeen to eighteen and a half dollars. As soon as they can effect an exchange of them for dollars or bills of exchange on London, it is said that they will withdraw themselves, and return to Europe. As this intimation, whatever credit it may deserve, must not be disregarded, since the government ought always to be vigilant to prevent the introduction of false money; it directs me to instruct you to take all convenient measures of precaution and vigilance, in order to see if any doubloons of that kind can be found; and in case of discovering any, to trace it from hand to hand, so as to ascertain the person who first introduced it, and thereupon to proceed against him according to law. God preserve your lordship.

JOSÉ MARÍA DEL CASTILLO.

Lima.—Callao is said, in accounts from Lima to the middle of March, to have been then in possession of the royalists; but its surrender was expected to take place soon.

La Fayette.—We have extracted from the Louisville (Ken.) Advertiser, an account of the loss of the steamboat Mechanic, on her passage from Nashville. Gen. La Fayette, and a number of other persons on board, had a narrow escape. The general lost all his papers and baggage, together with his private carriage. He saved nothing but one or two trunks; among other articles lost, was the cane which belonged to his early friend the immortal Washington, and which general La Fayette had lately received as a present.

Bolívar's Magnanimity.—In reply to the request of the Peruvian congress, that Bolívar would accept of the million of dollars they had decreed to him, he gave a decided refusal, which in the circumstances of the case, appears to speak more highly of the feeling which dictated it, and is more calculated to produce real merit in his friends, than if the request had been complied with. Misrepresentation has

long been busily at work to prevent the success of his most honourable deeds, and to distort his most ingenious motives. Some have made their attacks as open enemies, and not a few under the guise of the most sincere friendship, in various ways, and often with success, that probably there are a few persons who have not at some periods, been ready to pronounce the severest censure. To those however who have had the best opportunities to judge of the true character of Bolívar, all suspicion must have now subsided. To recall the periods which are most strongly associated with his memory, from the time of first seeing him on his return from abroad to his own land, to the moment of parting for Peru, and down to the period of which we are speaking, through all the difficulties, trials and discouragements that have beset the way, the same generous motives, the same noble heart appear to have dictated every step.

At such a distance, and with a communication so difficult and uncertain, it is impossible that circumstances should always be justly represented or fully understood; and the purity and value of such a character naturally keeps alive our suspicions, or rather our fears. But when, as in the present case, facts clear and indisputable appear to bear their decisive testimony in its favour, we banish all suspicion, and yield our entire confidence.

Unworthy motives have been attributed to him for some of the noblest actions of his life; and doubtless, there were those who believed he laid down the dictatorial power in Peru, and the presidency in Colombia, as Cuyas refused the crown, only to have them forced upon his acceptance. Even the first of the letters he wrote to Congress when the million was offered him, might have been misconstrued; but subsequent events have shewn that the elevation and delicacy of his feelings must have placed him far above the unworthy sentiments which were attributed to him.

Peru.—Extract from Bolívar's second refusal of the million of dollars decreed to him by the congress of Peru—"I repeat, that without accepting the favour in question, my services have already been rewarded in an infinitely greater degree than had ever been hoped. Your excellency knows," (he addresses the president,) "that Congress has omitted nothing calculated to be honourable to me. They have named me Father and Saviour of Peru; they have decreed me the honours of perpetual president; they have ordered a medal to be struck with my portrait; they have called me liberator; they have invested me with the command of Peru; and finally offered me an enormous fortune. I have accepted with pleasure all except the last: that I am forbidden to accept by the laws of my country and those of my own heart."

Extract from the reply of the president—Excellent Sir. The congress to whom I have made known the repeated and absolute negative of your excellency to receive the million of dollars which they decreed to place at your disposition as a slight testimony of the inestimable benefits for which the nation are indebted to you, have determined, that I shall inform your excellency that while they respect your decision, they sensibly regret to see their designs on this subject frustrated; and that, not failing themselves at liberty to press it a third time, after the decided expressions contained in your last note, take the liberty yet to request that you will appropriate the said million to works of benevolence in favour of the fortunate parts of your nativity, and for any other parts of the Republic of Colombia which you may think proper.

The arms of the Peruvian nation shall consist of an escutcheon divided into three fields; the right azure, with a vicuna (an animal native of South America) looking inward; the left white, bearing a Quince tree; inferior red, and smaller, with a cornucopia pouring out money; —signifying by these symbols the riches of Peru in the three kingdoms of nature. The crest shall be a civic crown, and be accompanied on each side with a banner and a standard of the national colours. These arms shall constitute the great seal of the state, placed in a circumference formed of the inscription; "República Peruana."

The national standard shall be composed of three vertical stripes, red, white and red, with the arms and crest in the centre, with a palm and a laurel interlaced beneath. The merchant flag is to be plain, without the arms.

Among the measures adopted concerning interior regulations, a direction for the mines has been established for every department.

The naval discipline of England in the reign of Charles the second, was, for some offence, ducking at the main yard. This was done by fastening a rope round the midshipman's waist, and throwing the offender from that height into the water. Second, by keel hauling; that is, the offender was taken, a rope passing around his body, and passed alternately under the vessel's keel from one side to the other. Third, by haling the offender by the heels at the sides of the ship. Fourth, hanging by the body at the bowsprit, when the criminal was grievously flogged with a sharp knife, a can of beer and a biscuit, and the delectable choice whether he would hang and starve, or cut the rope and go to the bottom.

A physician of Hamburg, named Butler, has invented an instrument by which a hand can be elongated to a yard.